

Simple Life.

There was a large and cultured audience at the Lafayette Theater on Tuesday afternoon, November 22. The President introduced Rev. Charles Wagner.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association, and it is safe to say that no other branch of that organization ever brought together such a representative audience. Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland presided and introduced the President. Among the patrons were John Hay, Secretary of State; Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, General Chaffee, and many others in high official life. In the audience were members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, and prominent local citizens. Mr. S. W. Woodward and Mr. John B. Larnier, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Y. M. C. A., occupied seats on the platform with the President and Dr. Wagner.

The President arrived at 4 o'clock and was greeted at the stage entrance of the theater by Dr. Wagner and Dr. Koenig, his secretary; Joseph Elkington of the Society of Friends, of Philadelphia; Secretary Pierce, of the Y. M. C. A., and Commissioner Macfarland, one of the vice-presidents of the Y. M. C. A.

In introducing the President Mr. Macfarland said:

"The ideal man of the Young Men's Christian Association is the perfect development in body, in mind and in spirit. In the public life of the world there is no man who is more like this type than he who has so lived both the simple and strenuous life as to develop all his powers and to win the regard and respect not only of his countrymen, but of all civilized people—the President of the United States, now more than ever President of the whole country."

TRIBUTE TO THE SIMPLE LIFE.

The President said in part: "Mr. Macfarland, Mr. Wagner, men and women of Washington:

"This is the first, and will be the only time, during my presidency, that I shall ever introduce a speaker to an audience, and I am more than glad to do it in this instance, because if there is one book which I should like to have read as a tract, and also what is not invariably true of tracts, as an interesting tract, by all our people, it is 'The Simple Life,' written by Mr. Wagner. There are other books which he has written from which we can gain great good, but I know of no other book written of recent years anywhere, here or abroad, which contains so much that we of America ought to take to our hearts as is contained in 'The Simple Life.' I like the book because it does not merely preach to the rich, and does not merely preach to the poor. It is a very easy thing to address a section of the community in reprobation of the forms of vice to which it is not prone.

"What we need to have impressed upon us is that it is not usually the root principle of the vice that varies with variations in social conditions, but that it is the manifestation of the vice that varies, and Mr. Wagner has well brought out the great fundamental truth that the brutal arrogance of a rich man who looks down upon a poor man because he is poor, and the brutal envy and hatred felt by a poor man toward a rich man merely because he is rich, are at bottom twin manifestations of the same vice. They are simply different sides of the same shield. The arrogance that looks down in the one case, the envy that hates in the other, are really exhibitions of the same mean, base and unlovely spirit which happens in one case to be in different surroundings from what it is in the other case. The kind of man who would be arrogant in one case is precisely the kind of a man who would be envious and filled with hatred in the other.

DUTY OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS.

"As an example of what can be done, and should be done, by the individual citizen, I shall mention an incident that recently occurred in this city of Washington, a thing that, doubtless, many of you know about, but which was unknown to me until recently. A few weeks ago, when I was walking back from church one Sunday, I noticed a great fire, and found that it was Downey's livery stable—you recollect it, three or four weeks ago, when the livery stable burned. Through a train of circumstances that I need not mention, my attention was particularly called to

the case, and I looked into it.

"I had long known of the very admirable work done with singular modesty and self-effacement by Mr. Downey in trying to give homes to the homeless, to be himself a friend of those in a peculiar sense friendless in this community, and I, by accident, found out what had happened in connection with this particular incident. It appears that last spring Mr. Downey started to build a new livery stable; his stable is next door to a colored Baptist church. Mr. Downey is a white man and a Catholic, and these neighbors of his are colored men and Baptists, and their kinship of that broad humanity that should underlie all our feelings toward one another.

"Mr. Downey started to build his stable, and naturally wanted to have it as big a stable as possible, and build it right up to the limits of his land. That brought the wall close up against the back of the colored Baptist church, cutting out the light and air. The preacher called upon him and told him that they would like to purchase a strip six feet broad of the ground of Mr. Downey, upon which he was intending to build, as it would be of great inconvenience to them to lose the light and the air; that they were aware that it was asking a good deal of him to cramp the building out of which he intended to make his livelihood, but that they hoped he would do it because of their need. After a good deal of thought Mr. Downey came to the conclusion that he ought to grant the request, and so he notified them that he would change his plans, make a somewhat smaller building, and sell them the six feet of land in the strip adjoining their church.

FORCED TO ABANDON PURCHASE.

"After a little while the preacher came around with the trustees of his church and said they very much appreciated Mr. Downey's courtesy, and were sorry they had bothered him as they had, because, on looking into the affairs of the church, they found that as they were already in debt they did not feel warranted in incurring any further financial obligations, and so they had to withdraw their request. They thanked him for his kindly purpose, and said good-bye.

"But Mr. Downey found he could not get to sleep that night until finally he made up his mind that as they could not buy it he would give it to them, anyway; which he did. But, unfortunately, we know that the tower of Siloam often falls upon the just and the unjust alike, and Mr. Downey's livery stable caught fire and was burned down. It was Sunday morning, and the Baptist church was in session next door; and the clergyman stopped and said: 'Now, you women stay here and pray, and you men go straight out and help our benefactor, Mr. Downey,' and go out they did, and got his horses all out, so that none of them was burned, although he suffered otherwise a total loss.

"Now, I call that a practical application of Mr. Wagner's teachings. Here in Washington we have a right to be proud of a citizen like Mr. Downey; and if only we can develop enough such citizens we shall turn out just the kind of community that does not need to, but will always be glad to study 'The Simple Life,' the author of which I now introduce to you."

THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL.

The national trustees of the McKinley Memorial Association, who have in their charge the erection of the McKinley monument in Canton, Ohio, met in Newport recently and viewed the design presented by the official architect, H. Van Buren McGonigle. The appointment of the committee who had been selected by a committee consisting of R. S. Peabody, of Boston; Walter Cook and Daniel Chester French of New York, was ratified by the committee, after which the plans were minutely inspected.

At the close of the meeting it was stated that the sum needed had not been raised, and that changes which may be necessary will be made for financial rather than artistic reasons. The trustees have now about five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and need about five thousand dollars more to carry out the plans as they wish.

During the meeting resolutions on the death of former Postmaster General Payne were read and adopted, and will be sent to Mrs. Payne. The resolutions declared that Mr. Payne had not only raised \$11,000 in Wisconsin, the average gift being 64 cents, but he had also contributed many thousands himself.

Candidates.

The field is full of candidates for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Ohio will come strong for Mr. Castrell. It is claimed, however, that Hon. John P. Green is the most representative colored Republican in the State and the best educated, and that his friends favor him.

The State of Virginia will push James H. Hayes, Esq., no doubt the most brilliant speaker in the United States. Mr. Hayes was in great demand in the East during the recent campaign, so much so that he could not fill the assignments made by the National Committee.

Judge Pritchard may claim the place for North Carolina, and if the President should decide to give the place to Judge Pritchard, either ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham will get it or Dr. J. E. Sheppard. It was by misrepresentation and petty charges made to President Roosevelt that he



JUDGE J. C. PRITCHARD.
For the Cabinet.

tendered his resignation. The friends of Mr. Cheatham are very anxious to see him vindicated. Mr. Cheatham was one of the most loyal supporters the President had in the recent election. Register J. W. Lyons is the only representative of the negro on the National Committee, and a safe man, who is honored and respected by the entire negro race. The President, it is hoped, will make no change in the registration. Mr. Lyons is level-headed and a safe representative. Mr. Harry S. Cummings, of Maryland, who was suggested by Mr. Lyons to select a colored Republican to second the nomination of President Roosevelt, is also a candidate for Mr. Dancy's place, notwithstanding Mr. Cummings' repeated denials.

Editor Fortune, of the New York Age, wants to go abroad.

Hon. George H. White would not object being one of the auditors of the Treasury Department.

Col. Charles Anderson, of New York, is not a candidate for any office. Colonel Anderson will be more valuable to the party by remaining in New York.

Hon. W. F. Powell, who has made an excellent record as Minister to Haiti, may be succeeded by a distinguished colored lawyer in the West. The Western contingent will come strong.

President Roosevelt will not make appointments because a man is white or black, but what he will want to know is whether he is competent.

Mr. John F. Cook, formerly collector of taxes for the district of Columbia, would not object to being Recorder of Deeds. He will no doubt apply for something. However, the great demand will be for the Recorder of Deeds. Of course, President Roosevelt is pledged to no one. Those who aided in the Republican triumph did no more than their duty to the party and to perpetuate good government. Notwithstanding, there are thousands of loyal and patriotic citizens who would be pleased to secure government positions.

READ THE BEE.

Wars And Their Meaning.

The eighth lecture in the course of Free Lectures to the People to be given at the M. Street High School took place last evening, December 2, when Rev. John Gordon, D.D., president of Howard University, gave an interesting, illustrated talk on "The Wars of the United States, and Their Meaning."

The United States has been the representative of certain principles stated in the Declaration of Independence. Seven times he has been at war, for one or more of these principles, and each time she has been victorious and the principle for which she fought has been admitted. These seven wars of the United States illustrate the fact that the idea rules the world.

The first war, the Revolutionary, was waged in defense of one fundamental principle of modern government, that there would be no taxation without representation. As a

ascended that stream as far as Stret-train to Khabarovka on the Amur, he inks; he then crossed Lake Baikal and took the trans-Siberian Railway to Moscow, a nine-days' continuous journey by rail. In his lecture Dr. Horton pointed out a few of the differences between the Russian and Japanese countries and civilizations, and compared the habits and customs of the two peoples who are now at war. The lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views, many of them from the Doctor's own photographs.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The sixth lecture in the course of Free Lectures to the People was given at the Jefferson School Building on Tuesday evening, November 22, when Mr. Harry Bulkley gave a lecture on the "Yellowstone National Park," a tract which he has visited many times. His lecture was a masterly one. His descriptions of the many wonders of the park were intensely interesting, and the beauty and vividness of his word-pictures held his hearers' closest attention. The lecturer took his audience throughout the magnificent park. He showed them all the geysers, both in action and in their quiescent state, and conveyed them along beautiful mountain roads, up hill and down, until the climax of the trip, the Yellowstone Lake and the Canyon of the Yellowstone, a sublime wonder of nature, was reached. The canyon was shown in all its aspects and from many points of view, and each succeeding view was more beautiful than its predecessor. It was a rare treat to see the beautifully tinted views showing the grand scenery of the park to its best advantage, and this, added to the lecture itself, will long live in the memory of those present.

THE BLACK MAN'S BURDENS.

The Bethel Literary and Historical Association was addressed last Tuesday evening by W. Ashbie Hawkins, of the Baltimore bar, on "The Black Man's Burden." Mr. Hawkins said the black man's burden came from without and from within. Without, there was the white man's prejudice, his unjust legislation, his cruel and unequal disfranchisement, and his distorted and ridiculous court decisions. Within, the black man was burdened with a selfish and grasping political leadership; a leadership that commended revised Constitutions in the South; that minimized the degradation of "Jim Crow" cars; a leadership which tries to silence the voice of many protests against galling wrongs and tyrannies. In many cases the black clergy was unworthy to wear the cloth. It was self-seeking, greedy and altruistic motives. Those who had charge of certain corporations controlling black men's savings were dishonest and were concealing the business workings of the concerns they controlled, all to their own enrichment and to the detriment of the people who intrusted their money to them.

Referring to political matters, Mr. Hawkins said the black man should have divided his vote while there was an opportunity to do so with self-respect. He thought the opportunity to divide did not now exist, and it was to the credit of the black man that he had voted solidly for Roosevelt. Of the Republican party in Maryland he said that up to 1895 there was no reason for its existence, except to control the Baltimore Post-office and the Customhouse; that the Maryland Republicans were cowardly, half-hearted, and disloyal to fundamental rights. The speaker further said that down deep in their hearts Maryland Republicans approved the "Jim Crow" car law and the "trick" ballot, and that but for their halting, limping, cowardly attitude there would be no "Jim Crow" cars and "trick" ballots in Maryland. Mr. Hawkins further asserted that the only colored men who could be of service to a brother who was so unfortunate as to get in trouble, were the colored men who had in years past acted with the Democratic party. He did not believe that the Republican party would deal with the Southern situation in any effective way, or that it would line up to its platform pledge.

The address was discussed by the Rev. Sterling N. Brown, Mr. L. M. Hershaw, and Mr. George W. Jackson.

At the next meeting of the association Mr. W. L. Board will deliver an address on "Alexander Crumwell," and it is expected that Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, head of the academic department of Tuskegee Institute, will speak on "The City Negro, and Industrial Education."

What I Saw And Heard.

Quite a number of the old members of the Blaine Invincible Club have withdrawn from that organization. Mr. Peyton Harvey, who was the strongest factor in the organization, is no longer with the club.

Mrs. John Mercer Langston, who has alternated between St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., with her son, Mr. Arthur Langston, and her daughter, Mrs. Nettie Naphier, returned to the city on Tuesday looking well. Mrs. Langston has been away two years.

The local politicians are without a representative at court.

Mr. John F. Cook doesn't intend to worry himself, and Dr. Rayburn hasn't the time.

Gen. George H. Harris would have made an excellent inaugural chairman.

The boys are now laying their wires for political jobs. The District Commissioners say there are no vacancies. They don't believe in removing Democrats for Republicans.

There is a big kick among the Virginia politicians because Mayor Sylvester ordered a parade on the 8th of November. I don't see why there should be any kick. How can these officers vote when they claim citizenship in the District of Columbia?

There is to be a shaking up in the Police Department this month. There will be a few removals and an equal number of appointments.

President Roosevelt had a most delightful time in St. Louis. He received a great ovation.

Mr. Elmer Dover, secretary of the National Committee, received the congratulations of the President a few days ago. Mr. Dover is a man highly appreciated by the Republican party. He rendered great and valuable services to the party during the campaign.

In years gone by it was never known to have a white and a colored Republican club in this city. Colored and white Republicans worked together.

If there are many white Republicans in this city, they don't show themselves.

The Court of Appeals will hand down a decision in the Machen case very shortly. It is the opinion that some of the exceptions will be sustained by the Court and a new trial given the defendants.

ROUNDUP.

NATIONAL COLORED PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BENEFICIAL UNION.

(Chartered March 17, 1904.)

A deliberative, representative, voluntary protective benevolent association, in which each and every member has one vote in making rules and electing officers, and each enjoys an equal share of all benefits. Prompt medical attention for sick members; death benefits larger than necessary burial expenses; assistance and counsel to members in distress, especially when oppressed in the usual way. To see that each has a fair show in courts, whatever the charge. To own and control sources of supply in order to enable all members to purchase the necessities at reductions from trust prices, the only possible remedy against trusts. The stores, markets, shops, wood and coal and lumber yards, farms, dairies and lands to be owned and managed by the Union and its members. The Union aims to take control of any business, profession or agency that supplies negro needs, in order that negroes may control their own earnings, spendings and business, and in order to employ our own unemployed. The Union organizes all classes and the masses, pledged and shown to be the best interests of all—in fact the negro's salvation—to patronize and work for mutual interests. Colored papers please copy. Membership dues, 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents weekly. The Union will buy land to be divided into suitable lots to be sold to members at cost.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.

Main Office: 1128 G street north-east, Washington, D. C.

CONGRER TO RETURN.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO
CHINA COMING HOME.

Has Had Wide Experience in Diplo-
matic Field Both in the Orient
and in South American
Countries.

Des Moines, Ia.—Announcement is made that on January 1 Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China, will resign his diplomatic post and return, with his family, to this city. Few diplomatic careers of recent years have been as adventurous and picturesque as Maj. Conger's. Few women of any rank or station of recent years have played as important a part in shaping the destinies of an empire as Mrs. Conger. No less an authority than William E. Curtis, on his return from a tour of the world, declared to the Chicago Women's club that Mrs. Conger is directly responsible for the recent action of the dowager empress establishing 16 universities in the largest cities of China. That was but one example of the wonderful influence which Mrs. Conger exerts over the real ruler of the celestial empire.

Maj. and Mrs. Conger have now been stationed at Peking for six years, says a special from this city to the Chicago Chronicle. There they were throughout the siege consequent upon the "boxer" uprising. Imprisoned in the legation, they remained until the allied troops, with Gen. Chaffee in command of the United States forces, made their historic march to the relief of the beleaguered diplomats.

It was in 1898 that Maj. Conger was sent to the Peking post, transferred from Brazil, where he had served two terms, from 1891 to 1893, and again in 1897 and 1898. An interesting story is told of his appointment to the Brazilian mission. When he was a young



MAJ. CONGER.
(United States Minister to China, Who Is to Retire Soon.)

man Conger had attended the law school at Albany, N. Y. Among the students in his class, and one with whom he became well acquainted, until the acquaintance grew into a true friendship, was William McKinley. A quarter of a century later Maj. Conger and Maj. McKinley served together in congress, and the friendship of early days was renewed. When the Brazilian post became vacant President McKinley remembered his friend Conger and the appointment was promptly made. Later, when the Peking post became vacant and the administration needed a thorough diplomat, a tactful, careful statesman, Maj. Conger was transferred. The Peking post is an important one; the past six years have found grave questions of commerce as well as of international law, arising. Maj. Conger has fulfilled his mission. During the diplomatic conferences following the capture of Peking he represented this government, and, while there are some to-day who maintain that he was too forgiving and lenient, and granted concessions to China which should never have been made, he acted throughout for what he considered the highest and greatest justice to all.

It was some time after the "boxer" uprising that Maj. Conger returned to Des Moines, his lifetime home, on a short leave of absence. A great mass meeting was held at the Auditorium to welcome him. It was attended by thousands. When Maj. Conger had departed for China, a few years before, the Grand Army post of which he was an honored member had held a smoker in his honor. One of the features of that farewell had been the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" by one of the sweet-voiced singers of the city.

"Many and many a time during the darkest days, when death seemed only a few hours removed, did I remember those words, 'God be with you till we meet again,' and utter them over and over and think of the comrades and friends and folks at home," declared Maj. Conger, with the tears streaming down his face, as he responded to the addresses in his honor.

The Petroleum Production.

It is not yet half a century since Col. Drake discovered petroleum on the waters of Oil creek, near Titusville, Pa. The total production of crude petroleum from 1859 to 1902—43 years—has been no less than 1,165,280,727 barrels. Of this output Pennsylvania and New York contributed 53.9 per cent.; Ohio, 24.3 per cent.; West Virginia, 11.3 per cent.; Indiana, 3.9 per cent.; California, 3.6 per cent.; and Texas, 2.1 per cent.

Football Aids Police.

The Australian detectives find football useful. Criminals will hide six days in the week, but they have to come out on Saturdays to see the football game, and the police are on hand.

DISCOUNTS

THAT WILL ADD GREATLY To The Popularity Of Our System Of Credit Giving.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH, ALSO ON ALL BILLS PAID WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

7½ PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ALL BILLS PAID WITHIN SIXTY DAYS.

5 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ALL BILLS PAID WITHIN NINETY DAYS.

The above system of liberal discounts has been incorporated, as a part of our store policy, and the money saving advantages which they offer will be greatly appreciated by our patrons. First of all, let us impress the fact that every article in our establishment is marked in plain figures. That marked price is always as low as, and as a rule LOWER than, equal qualities can be bought for in cash stores. Furniture, carpets or housefurnishings purchased in the cash stores must, of course, be paid for at the time of purchase. We will not only give you a discount for cash—but will allow you this discount if the bill is paid within THIRTY days from date of purchase. If a settlement in full is made within sixty days, we will still allow you a discount of seven and one-half per cent. Even if you should wait NINETY days before settling the bill in full we will still allow a discount of five per cent. If you should not avail yourself of any of the above discounts, you are still enabled to buy at the very lowest cash prices and have practically your own time in which to pay the bill. This is a CREDIT HOUSE—pure and simple—ALL THE TIME, and in adding this scale of graduated discounts we are following out our regular store policy of giving our patrons the benefit of every possible saving. If you need some furniture, carpets or crockery for Christmas, you should lose no time in making the selections. As usual, we make, lay and line all carpet entirely free of cost. Everything is here for complete housekeeping. Take advantage of our low prices and easy terms of credit. Payments will be arranged to suit your convenience, weekly or monthly. No notes, no interest.

PETER GROGAN,

817 - 819 - 821 Seventh Street N. W.

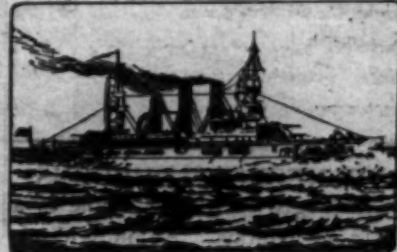
A FINE NEW BATTLESHIP.

The New Jersey Represents the Highest Type in the World's Naval Construction.

Boston.—The latest addition to the United States navy is the powerful battleship New Jersey, built at the Fore River shipyards, at Quincy, Mass. It is more than five years since the New Jersey was conceived. Congress, in March, 1899, appropriated money for three sea-going coast line battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, and provided for two more by the act of June 7, 1900.

The bureau of construction and repair fully carried out the evident purpose of congress, for the design of the Virginia and class represents five most powerful battleships.

The general dimensions and chief characteristics of these vessels are: Length on load water line, 435 feet;



BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY.
The Latest Addition to the United States Naval Force.

breadth, extreme, at load water line, 75 feet 2½ inches; trial displacement, about 14,948 tons; mean draft at trial displacement, about 23 feet 9 inches; greatest draft, full load, about 26 feet.

In the 15,000 tons represented in each of these vessels, the many antagonistic qualities essential to a perfect fighting machine have been compromised and incorporated in proportion which experience seems to have pointed out as the most desirable and efficient. To begin with, these battleships will have a speed of at least 19 knots, which compares most favorably with any battleships under construction abroad, as well as with any in the projected stage.

The New Jersey will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder, triple expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse power, having a stroke of four feet, running, under conditions of maximum speed, at about 120 revolutions per minute.

The New Jersey will carry four 12-inch guns, 40 calibers in length, mounted by pairs in balanced turrets, one turret being located forward of the superstructure and the other aft, and each having a total arc of train of 270 degrees. In the New Jersey there will be a broadside battery on the gun deck of 13 six-inch rapid-fire guns, 50 calibers in length, mounted six on each side, each with a total arc of train of 121 degrees. The secondary battery will consist of 12 three-inch 50 caliber rapid-fire guns, 18 three-pounder semi-automatic, eight one-pounder heavy automatic, two 30 caliber machine guns and six 30 caliber Colt automatic guns, all mounted in commanding positions and having large arcs of fire.

To make her defensive qualities proportionately great, she will be provided with a complete water line belt of armor, eight feet in width amidships, 11 inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel.

"GRAFT" IN HIGH PLACES.

Gen. Zilinsky, of the Russian Army, Is Charged with a Serious Offense.

St. Petersburg.—It is becoming more and more evident that the catastrophes following Gen. Kuropatkin's army are not all the result of chance, or even accident. Friends of Kuropatkin here have charged that Admiral Alexieff



GEN. ZILINSKY.
Charged with Blocking Reinforcements for Kuropatkin's Army.

would be pleased to see him fall in his campaign against the Japanese, and some of the more radical have gone further and said that Alexieff had done all in his power to bring about such a failure. Others have claimed that Russia's unpreparedness in the far east resulted from "graft" in high places, and that empty coal bins, empty ammunition chests, empty commissary warehouses, etc., meant full pocketbooks for Alexieff and his staff.

That portion of Gen. Kuropatkin's friends, who are making these charges are especially bitter against Gen. Zilinsky, chief of staff to Gen. Alexieff. He is said to have blocked in every way that he could the arrival of reinforcements for Kuropatkin, and also the arrival of ammunition and provisions for the Manchurian army since Kuropatkin took command. So openly are these charges being made that they may result in a court-martial for Gen. Zilinsky, and if such ever comes it will undoubtedly disclose a remarkable series of "grafting" operations that will affect many officers in the czar's service.

The Bee.

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THE NEGROES' BURDENS.

The negro race as a whole is a factor in politics. As individuals it is not. Every year the negro individually cannot do very much. The reason of this is, he has no following. In his address before the Bethel Literary last Tuesday night, Editor Ashby Hawkins, of the Baltimore *Lancet* fully demonstrated the weakness of the negro. His subject was the colored man's burdens. Mr. Hawkins is a forcible speaker and he struck the so-called leading negro and his enterprises some heavy blows. He pictured in choice English some of the negro's failings and what the masses had to contend with. He paid his respects to some of the leading institutions in this country managed by the intelligent negroes who are doing nothing but taking from the ignorant masses their money. This class, said Mr. Hawkins lives in luxury while the poorer classes are starving. He blamed the pulpit to a great extent for not doing its duty. THE BEE congratulates its able contemporary and regret that more people failed to turn out to hear him. In Maryland, stated Mr. Hawkins, the negro Democrat, or those who formerly supported the Democratic ticket, has more influence than the representative negro negro Republican. He blamed the Republican party for the bad conditions in his state. He charged the Republican party with having been responsible for the "Jim Crow" car laws. He claims that white Republicans are as much in favor of the "Jim Crow" car law as the Democrats.

MR. THOMAS NOYES.

While it is not THE BEE's business, it does not think that a more deserving compliment could have been bestowed upon a citizen than Mr. Thomas Noyes, of the *Evening Star*, had Chairman Cortelyou made him chairman of the inaugural committee. THE BEE knows, as well as the masses of the people, that THE STAR was the foremost paper in this country to give its support to President Roosevelt during the late campaign. Mr. Noyes is a young and energetic man who has the respect and support of the citizens irrespective of party or religious belief. Mr. Noyes would have selected a committee that the city would have respected and supported. Of course Mr. Cortelyou knows his business. He knows, perhaps better than THE BEE, what is best to be done. But the people know full well who is most deserving of honors and recognition. THE STAR has been loyal on all questions pertaining to human rights and a clean government. THE STAR knows what is right and what is wrong. It knows that many men calling themselves friends to the administration were not friendly to it. Now that the battle has been fought and won, these hide-in-the-corner Republicans will not come out and claim the earth. There is Gen. George H. Haines, he would have made a good chairman. He is plucky, active and chairman. He is plucky, active and honest. He knows the people, and the people know him. Gen. Haines

is a good Republican and a man who can be trusted in any position. The coming inauguration will be the most imposing that has ever taken place at the Capital of the Nation. It will, no doubt, be the largest.

PETTY JOURNALISM.

Because he cannot succeed he dislikes to see THE BEE succeed. A negro solicitor of a local negro journal is canvassing for advertisements for his paper. In presenting the merits of his paper to old advertisers of THE BEE he takes occasion to misrepresent this paper. To what extent he succeeded is better ascertained in the following language:

Solicitor—I called to solicit your advertisement for my paper.

Advertiser—I only advertise in THE BEE.

Solicitor—Try my paper and I will bring you a different class of people.

Advertiser—I am perfectly satisfied with THE BEE. I have been advertising in THE BEE for ten years, and my friend on the opposite side of Seventh street is equally satisfied. You colored people can't succeed in that way. Your remark concerning THE BEE has prevented me from advertising in your paper, if I had a desire to do so.

Solicitor—Good day, sir.

This is petty journalism. Negro journalism in this town never succeeds by such methods. This is not the first time negro solicitors of papers edited by negroes have failed to depreciate THE BEE in the estimation of the business firms of this city. THE BEE carries the best line of advertisements of any paper edited by negroes in this country. The largest and the best firms in this city advertise in THE BEE. Inspect its columns and pages and judge for yourselves. THE BEE is the oldest and most reliable paper edited by negroes in the United States. It is next to the *Star* in age. THE BEE will be twenty-five years old next June. THE BEE is the people's paper, and it belongs to neither cliques nor factions, and neither does it toady to men or parties.

NEGRO BARBERS AND BOOTBLACKS.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, Mr. F. E. Leupp, who is to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs after January 1, has been relieving himself of some reflections about negro barbers and negro bootblacks. He thinks that negro barbers do not keep their razors as sharp as white barbers do, and that negro bootblacks do not provide the conveniences and comforts for their customers which the Greek and the Italian bootblacks provide. For ourselves, doing our own shaving, we cannot express an opinion as to the justice of Mr. Leupp's observation on the relative sharpness of the razors of white barbers and negro barbers; but we see no reason why negro barbers should be as excellent at all points as white barbers. If they are not, their customers ought to kick, and kick very hard. Now, as to bootblacks, Mr. Leupp is no doubt correct. A negro bootblack ought to have as good a bootblack establishment as a Greek or an Italian. This country is becoming filled up with people looking for jobs of all kinds, and where people can exercise a choice they are going to patronize those men who meet their wants. Let the negro barber put brains in his razor edge, and the negro bootblack mix brains with his blacking.

There are at least twenty applicants for Mr. Dancy's place. Mr. Dancy is to be reappointed to his old position in North Carolina. THE BEE congratulates Mr. Dancy on his luck. This is authentic, if conditions do not change.

JUDGE PRITCHARD.

There has been some talk of the President selecting a Southern man for one of the Cabinet officers. THE BEE is of the opinion that a good Southern man should be selected.

To THE BEE's mind, it believes that no better man could be found than Judge Jester C. Pritchard, of North Carolina. No fairer man could be named. The record of Judge Pritchard will stand as a monument for coming ages. When he was a member of the District Supreme Court it must be admitted that he never took advantage of a defendant. If anything, he gave the defendant every opportunity to prove his innocence; but, if he was convicted he would only execute the law. He had no favorites. He knew none by the color of his skin or the curl of his hair. The South, we believe, would be unanimous in her endorsement of this distinguished jurist. No judge was more liked, honored and appreciated than Hon. Jester C. Pritchard. We hope, if it is the intention of the President to select a Southern man, that Judge Pritchard will be that man. He is more than qualified. We know that he would conduct his department with as much executive ability as he does his judicial position. We believe that the South would be pleased, not the lawless element, but the loyal and patriotic citizens of the South—men who believe in a pure and honest government, men who uphold the Constitution of the United States. We don't mean the obstructionists, but the progressive masses in the South—the law and order citizens of the South, irrespective of party.

SUPERINTENDENT STUTLER.

THE BEE has from time to time expressed its opinion concerning the investigation of Mr. Stutler, superintendent of the Street Department of the District government. Those who followed this investigation cannot help from coming to the same conclusion that THE BEE has. Mr. Stutler has shown that he has committed no offense. The whole prosecution seems to have emanated from jealousy and personal pique. Every charge and specification has been met by Mr. Stutler with unequivocal testimony. The people should know that the District Commissioners would not tolerate a man who would be guilty of wrong-doing.

Has Mr. Stutler conspired to rob the Government?

Has he been guilty of dereliction of duty?

Has he done anything in connection with his position that would warrant his removal?

If he has borrowed money, has he been guilty of non-payment?

Is there any business man in the world who has not borrowed money?

Mr. Stutler is entitled to a clean bill of character, and it is the hope, if not the belief, that he will receive it. THE BEE would not be surprised to read a charge that Mr. Stutler caused frogs to exist upon the public streets of Washington.

THE BEE FOR 1905.

THE WASHINGTON BEE for 1905 will be the greatest paper in the United States edited in the interest of an oppressed people. It will be the aim of the management to conduct the paper upon high grounds and make it a necessity in every family household. THE BEE has never been found wanting in upholding the rights and the liberties of the people. It will not be the organ of any class or clique. It will criticize impartially all public measures, parties and men who fail to do their duty toward the people. We invite contributions from all classes and religious denominations. We want everybody to read THE BEE and judge for themselves what the negro is doing and how fast he is advancing. We shall advocate business organizations among the negro as a means to his success and advancement.

We shall advocate politics being an incident and not the direct object of true citizenship.

We believe that churches should do their duty in teaching the masses how to live, and not how to build a church.

We shall advocate a cleaner pulpit among negroes and less hypoc-

risy. There should be less shams in the pulpit, but true, moral men.

The educator should confine himself to his teachings, and the minister to his creed.

We want the people to subscribe to and read THE BEE because it will at all times and under all circumstances speak the truth, no matter who may be struck.

It will aim not to be personal, except when necessity demands it.

Now is the time to send in your names for THE BEE.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

It has been announced that a Republican rally will take place under the auspices of white Republican clubs of this city. From the published programme the speakers are all white men. It is going to be a jollification meeting over the recent Republican victory. This meeting has been extensively advertised and speakers from all parts of the country have been or will be invited to take part. Might not this meeting be misunderstood? May it not appear that white Republicans are more than happy over the defeat of the Democratic party? Why doesn't Prof. Booker Washington rise and enter his protest? Is not the same advice he attempted to give the black Republicans applicable in this instance? Now, Mr. Washington, let us hear from you. Here is where you will not be too previous. This is an actual fact, whereas in the case of the colored Republicans nothing had been said or done. Come, now Brother Booker, let us hear from you. What have you got to say? At the Capital of the Nation there is to be a jollification meeting of white Republicans. Let the Wizard of Tuskegee speak or forever hold his tongue.

SIMPLE LIFE.

In another column of THE BEE will be seen excerpts of President Roosevelt's address introducing the Rev. Charles Wagner to a Washington audience at the Lafayette Theater last Tuesday afternoon, November 22. Every American citizen, in fact the entire world, should read this address. The President indicated just the kind of a citizen that should exist in this world. It is a masterpiece of oratory, and the sentiment expressed is more eloquent than the song of the siren. The American people cannot but feel proud of their Chief Executive. He gave a lesson that should be followed by the American people especially. The South would bloom if she could only imitate these noble words. This speech will do much to civilize tyrants and obstructionists.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

The infamous dispatch that was sent from this city to the *Boston Herald*, concerning the President and the turkey that was presented to him for his Thanksgiving dinner is condemned by all decent people. The President, in his usual manly way, branded the alleged incident as a lie. The turkey was dressed and the other one is now at Oyster Bay. All right-thinking people will certainly agree with the order that President Roosevelt issued prohibiting the correspondent having any news from the departments of the Government. President Roosevelt is a man. He has demonstrated that in more than one way. The American people honor and respect him, the *Herald* correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK.

The country is highly pleased to know that Hon. J. W. Babcock is returned to the House of Representatives. Mr. Babcock is the poor man's friend and a true friend of the District of Columbia. The Republicans of Wisconsin would have committed a great plunder had they left Mr. Babcock at home. While it is true he did not get a large vote—not as many votes as he deserves—he was elected all the same. The men who were elected, or rather some of them, should have been left at home. Men who can do more for the people, and have

done more, the Republicans wanted to defeat. THE BEE extends its congratulations to Chairman Babcock.

ELMER DOVER.

Without any ostentation, blowing of horns or beating drums, Mr. Elmer Dover, Secretary of the National Committee, has done the Republican party great services. He is a young man who is fast coming to the front. He was the trusted private secretary to Senator Hanna and a man in whom Mr. Hanna had the most implicit confidence. There is no man who is more highly thought of than Mr. Dover. The Republican party has faith in him, and it is the sincere hope of THE BEE that Mr. Dover will fill a high and responsible position under the next Administration.

Mrs. Terrell knows how to play hide and seek.

Dr. Booker Washington found a true friend in Register Lyons.

There are some negro politicians who are too old to be honest. They tattle like some women.

The report is that ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham will return to this city. We welcome him.

Although the Wizard of Tuskegee had more faith in some others, THE BEE knows a thing or two.

Commissioner West, who has given entire satisfaction as District Commissioner, will be reappointed.

Dr. Booker Washington will no doubt advise white Republicans not to be jubilant over the recent election.

THE BEE would like to see Mr. Chapman Brown United States marshal. Perhaps Republicans will have a show soon.

Register Lyons is an unselfish man, more so than many of those who grin in his face and knife him behind his back.

Rev. John Gordon, of Howard University, is fond of athletic sports. Dr. Gordon knows what will increase one's muscle.

The editor of the *Home News*, Alexandria, Va., must be affected with that grim monster that sends people to the insane asylum.

Justice E. M. Hewlett states that he is perfectly satisfied. But, if he was made judge of the Police Court he would like it better.

Maryland went Democratic after it announced herself for President Roosevelt. The President does not believe women who carry on such flirtations.

The negroes in the United States would be pleased to see the Hon. George H. White land. He has been floating long enough. We all admire Mr. White.

Corporal Tanner, who claims to be such a great Republican, is not royal blue enough to appoint a colored lady in his office. He is not Tanner he was when Commissioner of Pensions. Shakespeare says: "New made honors forget men's names."

MRS. TERRELL'S ARTICLE.

The editor of the *Voice of the Negro* sends THE BEE a letter which appears in this week's issue, relative to the article of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell that appeared in the *Post* some time ago, and sent to the *Voice of the Negro* as a contributed article. Mrs. Terrell should not have made this great negro journal play second fiddle to the *Post*. What do you mean, Mrs. Terrell? Please explain. The editor of the *Voice of the Negro* is not at all pleased. We admit that you are a good politician, but you can't play politics with an editor. We won't have it. You must explain and state in your finest vernacular why such a distinguished lady should do such a thing.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

The *Daily News Record*, in its issue of the 16th, has the following to say concerning the negro in politics:

"The negro appears to be awakening to the fact that he has been made a cat's paw in politics, and he is dropping out of it. This cannot be charged to any intimidation of the whites. In this State only the more intelligent comply with the polltax requirement. The bulk of the race refuse to qualify themselves as voters. In the recent election in Mississippi there were 16,000 registered negro voters, and only 3,000 voted. The negro has realized that the ballot does not solve the problems of life, and he is anxious to get right on some bread and butter questions before he listens to the siren song of the politician. The ignorant voter, be he white or black, is a menace to our Government, and the present course of the negro indicates that he intends to remove himself from that class."

"The sensible and self-respecting negro has long since awakened to the fact that he is an American citizen, and in Southern States, where he has not been disfranchised by Democrats, he does not fail to exercise the right of suffrage. The *Record* calls our attention to the falling off of the negro vote in the State of Mississippi in the recent election as an example, and upon which it bases its argument that the negro is fast dropping out of politics. It is indeed a wonder that a single vote was cast by a negro in that State, and we are surprised to know that so many as are enumerated by the *Record* were even permitted to vote. Until the *News Record* or any other Democrat is able to point us to a State whose governor does not advocate illiteracy and disfranchisement for the negro, and encourages race prejudice, we will call such an argument nonsensical."

"While the more intelligent of our race cannot believe that the negro's officiating in politics will alone solve the problem, but they believe it a right given to every American citizen, and when not prevented they demonstrate that right at the ballot box at the proper time. Many Democratic prophets are prophesying for the negro in politics, and some have reached the conclusion that should he continue it will be his destruction; but past records will not bear out these predictions. The negro is here to stay, and with his present progress he will be asked and permitted to take a hand in all important questions that may arise.—*Arkansas Appreciator*."

Editor of THE BEE:

Now that the battle is over and the smoke has cleared away, the National Colored Personal Liberty League wishes to congratulate you upon the noble work done by your valuable paper. It was a great power in shaping things in some of the doubtful States; it was the medium of conveying to the colored voters the facts in many cases in which there was so much controversy, in regard to the true status of the party on the negro question.

We sincerely hope that THE BEE, under the editorship of the indefatigable worker for the interest of the great Republican party, may ever continue to keep the cause of the negro and the Republican party at the head of his paper and fight for human rights in the future as in the past.

The National Personal Liberty League is ever grateful for the courtesies which you have rendered it through your valuable paper. While it did not in life and drum proclaim at the corners of the streets the words of comfort that it wanted to send to the weak-kneed ones in the party, your paper with the boldness of a lion went to the very head of the column and attacked the lion in his den. We heartily commend the editor, W. Calvin Chase, and THE BEE to the entire people as being a fearless advocate of the principles of the great Republican party and ever ready to advocate the cause of liberty, and virtue, and may you and your paper be welcome visitors in each home, and your motto be:

"Dulce est pro patria mori."

(It is sweet to die for one's country.)

At a meeting of the executive committee it unanimously adopted THE BEE as the official organ of the League and recommended it to the business men of the District, and asked that they give it a liberal share of their patronage.

H. C. Hawkins, President.
L. A. Wiles, Secretary.
C. C. Curtis, National Organizer.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The holiday number of THE BEE will be issued December 17th. The patrons of this paper are requested to send in their advertisements not later than December 10th. Those who intend to receive on New Year Day are requested to send the information to the society editor of THE BEE. Please state who will receive with you and from and to what hour. There will be no charge for the publication of these social notices. Patrons are also requested to send in their social and local notices by Wednesday of each week.



Editor T. Thomas Fortune will be in the city next week.

Miss Mattie E. Bowen is doing good work among the poor classes.

The Personal Liberty League will tender its president a reception this month.

Ex-Recorder Cheatham will be in town today. He will call on the President.

Dr. W. Bruce Evens has returned from Delaware, where he received a great ovation.

"Peculiar People" is the title of a new book by Mrs. A. V. Chase. Look out for it. Order now.

The reception by the Manual Training School at Odd Fellows Hall last week was a social success.

Mr. H. H. Wilson gave a free lecture, illustrated, on "India" Tuesday night at the Jefferson School Building.

The lecture of Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., pastor of the Church of Our Father, gave a lecture Thursday night, entitled "The Highways and Byways of Modern Ireland."

The reception and ball of the Young Men's Protective League at the Washington Light Infantry Armory on Wednesday evening, was largely attended.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase read a paper before the Third Baptist Church Literary Society last Sunday afternoon before an appreciative audience. Attorney Perrie W. Frisby presided, and Miss E. Kelly acted as secretary.

Miss Louise A. Lucas and Mr. Samuel Hawkins were married last Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's father, 1832 Florida avenue northwest. The bride was beautifully gowned in a very becoming dress.

On December 4 Hon. John P. Green will address the Second Baptist Lyceum on "Lynching, Its Cause and Prevention," and on December 11 Mr. Jesse Lawson will speak on "The Elements of Race Leadership."

The seventh lecture in the course of Free Lectures to the People to be given at the Zion Baptist Church, took place last evening, when Rev. John Gordon, president of Howard University, gave an interesting illustrated talk on "Florence and Its Treasures."

First the audience took a voyage from America, landing at Genoa, then was explained to them what strikes an American first in an Italian city. Then they were taken on a journey from Genoa to Florence, with a few hours on the way at Pisa. Next they had a trip to Florence, where he led his auditors through a portion of the city and showed them a few points of interest to be found there. They also witnessed many of the sights of the streets, the home life of the Italians, the shops and the artisans; told them about the great men who have lived there; Florence in the period of its greatest wealth and power, under Lorenzo the Magnificent; a splendid description of an Italian garden; the strange bridge over the river; some of the pictures and statues; the Cathedral with its huge bell tower, the beautiful altar and the great organ. Then they were shown an Italian monastery at San Marco, and they had explained to them the way the monks live in the monastery, the pictures on its walls, the great preacher Savonarola, his arrest, and his execution by burning.

In conclusion he spoke about the present Florence and the part it has played in history.

Why should we? The colored man should not complain of unfair treatment. He should cease his protests against "Jim Crowism." The so-called intelligent colored man, the highly educated colored man, and the colored man who claims to equal the white man in the literary world do more to discriminate against the race to which he is identified than the white man. We are not surprised at the ignorant negro, but, when the highly educated and the alleged refined negro man sets himself in a "Jim Crow" corner we should not Box 570.

complain when the white man "Jim Crows" them. We are utterly surprised at some of the colored people in this city. The native Washingtonian is hardly guilty of "Jim Crowing" himself. It is the new negro and the interlopers who come to this city seeking social notoriety that discriminate against themselves. It is the negro who is afraid of the white man. It is the apologetic negro and the toady. The colored society of this city is made up of a conglomeration from other cities. It is composed, to a great extent, of the inferior negro who has no standing at his own home. The ladies of Washington, that is, some of them, are imposed upon. They are good-natured and hospitable; but the men who don't know how to appreciate good treatment judge all females alike. Generally speaking, the negro is his own enemy. He doesn't know how to discriminate between that which is good and that which is bad. An escaped convict is received upon equal terms in our society as the most refined and highly cultured gentleman. The people of this city are imposed upon. The great trouble with many negroes who come to this city is, they are ashamed of their nationality. If we could teach the negroes to know, that is, those who are ashamed of their race, that they must be content with their complexion, perhaps conditions would change. Just why a black man wants to change the color of his skin we don't know. You will never see a cultured white man trying to be black, or a Jew wanting to be something else. The only nationality in the United States that seems to be ashamed of himself, his color, and his hair, is the negro. The only nationality that will "Jim Crow" himself is the negro. And why we don't know. The negro often attempts to ape after the white man or woman. But very soon you find him drifting back into the same old rut. Originality is what the negro should be taught.

Editor of THE BEE:

We thank you for your criticism of our magazine in last week's issue of your very excellent paper. Had we known that the article by Mrs. Terrell on "The Conservatory of Music" had appeared in the *Washington Post* prior to the time of our publishing it, we never would have run said article as a contributed article. Mrs. Terrell is one of our regular contributors. The article on the "Conservatory" was sent us in typewritten manuscript by Mrs. Terrell. We do not take the *Post*, and did not know that the article had even been seen in print before. We are at a loss to understand why Mrs. Terrell should thus place us in an embarrassing position before the public, and are writing her today about the matter.

Yours truly,
J. MAX BARBER, Editor.

REV. A. WILLBANKS, D. D.
Rev. A. Willbanks, D. D., is no doubt one of the most active and deserving pastors connected with the Baptist denomination. He is doing a great deal to improve the condition of the people in his section of the city, and today he has one of the largest congregations in South Washington. Monday evening Rev. Willbanks gave a lecture to his people; subject: "My Trip to and from the World's Fair." He said among other things that he had a most delightful trip. He spoke of the beauties of the World's Fair and what he saw and how he was treated. He pointed out many things the people had missed by not attending.

Thanksgiving evening he addressed the National Colored People's Cooperative Beneficial Union in his church. The church edifice was crowded, and his address was eloquent and logical. At the conclusion of his speech he was elected national lecturer and presented with a badge. A reception and supper followed, and was attended by over three hundred people. Dr. J. N. Johnson, president of the Union, also spoke. Dr. Johnson and Rev. Willbanks are the right men in the right place. Both are strong race men and advocates.

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AGENTS WANTED, both sexes, to sell our Scott's Magic Hair Straightener and Grower, and Scott's Face Bleach and Beautifier. Beats anything of their kind. Sells for 30 cents each. Every woman and man will buy when shown a package. Over 100 per cent. profit for agents. You can easily make clear \$500 a day.

We also furnish and beautify your homes without any cost to you. Write today for particulars.
Address
SCOTT REMEDY CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Translated Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Rabbi Simon, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, declared in a recent address that the Bible foretells the downfall of the Russian Empire. He refers to the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel.

Upward of \$50,000 has been voted to be used for organization purposes in various parts of the country by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

A sliding scale death benefit system which has been established by the Barbers' International Union will be \$500.

Dr. Wolf, director of the Koenigsstuhl Observatory, at Berlin, has discovered photographically a new planet of the thirteenth magnitude. It is presumed to be one of a number revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, of which number 500 have been already charted.—From the *Washington Star*.

The United States has the only genuine horse marines. Twelve marines at Mare Island are mounted, and regularly patrol the island.

The Indian Princess Pocahontas, who died in England, is buried in the chancel of St. George's Church of Wapping.

Ebenezer Lodge, K. of P., of Marshall, Texas, laid the cornerstone of its new hall on Thanksgiving Day.

Over forty thousand cattle in Russia wear smoke-colored glasses to prevent snow-blindness.

Pope Pius has decided to secure a motor car for use in the shady groves of the Vatican gardens.

Secretary Morton of the Navy will now ask Congress to pass an act to increase the enlisted force of the Navy.

The Spanish coin from the Philippines is taken to San Francisco, recoined, and returned. Philadelphia gets all the coinage of the isthmus.

Prince Hall Lodge of Masons, of the State of Massachusetts (colored) was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1784. It was not until eight years later that the white Grand Lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England.

It is estimated that the new sugar crop of Mexico will reach 250,000,000 pounds.

The big electric locomotive built for the New York Central on a trial trip made seventy-five miles per hour.

Five Japanese, the advance guard of a colony of forty-five or fifty families, have arrived at Dade, Fla., where they intend to cultivate 67,000 acres of land. They will raise silk, cotton, tobacco and pineapples.

The first test of the new wireless telegraph system at the Pensacola Navy Yard spoke to the ship "Columbia" 180 miles off Pensacola.

Hon. O. De Priest and E. D. Green were elected county commissioners of Cook county. The latter Representative of Chicago (Cook county) to the Illinois General Assembly on the Republican ticket.

Had Ben Tillman, Gorman and Bartly made a few more speeches in the North the vote for Roosevelt would have been unanimous.

Albert Bettis (white) of Waco, Texas, was convicted of whitecapping and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The Masons of the District of Columbia (Ill. W. H. J. Malvin, 33rd degree) held their grand reception at Convention Hall on November 23. Over three thousand were present; proceeds for widows and orphans.

The Supreme Court of the United States upheld the will of Daniel Fairweather, the millionaire leather dealer, who died in 1890. The decision was rendered last Monday. By the will of Mr. Fairweather, the Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, and the Hampton Institute of Hampton, Va., each receive \$100,000.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

The funeral of William Trise, who died suddenly on the 22d ultimo, took place at the Metropolitan Baptist Church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon last.

The deceased was a member of J. McC. Crummell Lodge, No. 1437, and a conventional member of D. G. L. No. 20. The funeral was largely attended, and the floral tributes beautiful.

The new hall recently erected on Summer avenue, Anacostia, by Traveling Pilgrims Lodge, No. 2358, was formally dedicated Sunday afternoon last in the presence of a large gathering of members of the Order and friends. The ritualistic part of the dedicatory exercises was performed by P. G. M. J. S. Samson, assisted by P. D. G. M. C. H. Brown, P. N. F. A. F. Jackson, District Grand Secre-

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Name THE BEE when you call.

tary J. H. Coleman and others. Before marching to the hall the members of the Order and a large number of friends assembled in Bethlehem Baptist Church and listened to a most eloquent, practical and forceful discourse by Rev. Joseph Matthews, pastor. P. G. M. Samson, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced Past District Grand Master W. C. Martin, who after highly complimenting and congratulating the officers and members of the lodge upon the completion of their hall, and the pastor for his able sermon, introduced the following representative members of the Order: Grand Director and members of the S. C. of M., W. L. Houston, D. G. M. F. W. West; Deputy D. G. M. G. R. Watkins; G. S. J. H. Coleman; D. G. T. G. A. Carter; D. G. D. J. L. Turner; P. D. G. M. C. H. Brown; P. D. G. T. John W. Walker; and P. N. T. T. E. Hill, delegate from Rose Hill Lodge, No. 1726, to the 12th B. M. C., and Smith of Boston, Mass.

The musical program was good, and the solos by Mrs. Tossett and Mrs. Mamie Jones were excellent. Collection, \$35.00.

THE BEE WILL BE THANKFUL TO SEE

Colored politicians learn some sense.

H. P. Cheatham returned to Washington.

The Police Trial Board abolished. Less toadyism among men who ought to know better.

Postmaster Merritt reappointed at once.

James H. Hayes recognized by the Administration.

Colored lawyers organized for once.

Perrie W. Frisby move in his new house upon Sagamore Hill.

The Police Trial Board make its report in the Lacey case.

Justice J. C. Pritchard selected for the Cabinet.

Mr. Morgan H. Beach returned as United States District Attorney.

Ben. Tillman rise and explain. Lawyers stand on their merit.

The Third Baptist Literary succeeded.

The native Washingtonians succeeded.

The Democratic party learn some sense.

Private Lester appointed in the detective department.

Editor Murray of the *Home News* take something for his nerves.

Editor Robinson make an examination of the heart of the Editor of *Home News*.

A negro in the Cabinet. He is entitled to recognition.

Public Printer Palmer retained.

Chris. Perry, of the *Philadelphia Tribune*, sent abroad.

Small men get down to their size.

A first-class English department at Howard University.

Booker T. Washington make no more straddles.

DR. RANKIN DEAD.

News of the death of Dr. J. E. Rankin, former president of Howard University, in Cleveland, was received with profound regret by students and members of the faculty of that institution.

Dr. Rankin served as head of the university for thirteen years, and during that time his efforts to enlarge and benefit the institution were significantly successful.

The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, president of the board of trustees, and S. H. Smith, a member of the board, represented the university at the funeral services, which were held in Cleveland on Wednesday from the home of Dr. Rankin's daughter.

Dr. Rankin was seventy-seven years old, and was the son of a minister. He was born in Thornton, N. H., and received his education at Middlebury College, Vermont. From this college Dr. Rankin received the degrees of doctor of divinity and doctor of laws.

He became pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city in the year 1865, and remained there nearly fifteen years.

HIS WORK NOTEWORTHY.

Dr. Rankin's work in the church was noteworthy. When he assumed the pastorate the church was \$75,000 in debt, and when he left the church building had been completed, the largest organ in Washington had been installed, the church debt had been reduced to \$25,000, and the congrega-

tion increased from 95 to 800.

Shortly after retiring from the pastorate of the First Congregational Church Dr. Rankin accepted the presidency of Howard University, and remained there thirteen years, when he was compelled to resign because of ill-health.

Dr. Rankin was widely known as a lecturer, writer, composer of hymns. One of his best-known hymns is "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

HIS NEGRO POLICY.

Washington — A close friend of President Roosevelt has made the following statement relative to the future policy of the President on the negro question:

"President Roosevelt's policy toward the negro question will not be different in the future from what it has been in the past. He is distinctly in favor of according the negro equal rights with the whites in the matter of education and in seeking and holding employment. He believes in recognizing good work on the part of each. One point in his policy has always been misunderstood, or at least misinterpreted.

"President Roosevelt never did favor social equality for the negro, and he believes that any man who raises the question of social equality is an enemy of the black race."—*Austin Watchman*.

A Japanese youth, who obtained a situation with an English firm on trial, was asked by the cashier a few days after his appointment to write to a customer who had been owing money to the house for a long time, and who seemed to have no intention of paying. "Write briefly and politely," said the cashier, "but let him understand distinctly that we expect the money without further delay." The letter was written, and on the following day came a check for the amount due. The surprised cashier asked the new clerk to show him a copy of the letter which had been so effectual. In ran thus: "Dear Sir: If you do not send us at once the money you owe us, we shall be obliged to take steps which will cause you the utmost astonishment. Respectfully yours."—*Western Outlook*.

DECEMBER 31ST IS THE LAST DAY

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JAPANESE IVORY CARVERS.

Young Oriental Transplanting One of Fine Arts of His Country to American Soil.

New York.—Up in a tall building of New York city, where many artists have their studios, a young Japanese named Mogi is transplanting one of the fine arts of Japan and causing it to flourish under American conditions, says a special from this city to the Chicago Journal. From this shop issue some of the daintiest works of carved ivory ever seen in this country. Mogi does not think it necessary to have his designs copyrighted. He considers the work of his hands, and those of his two assistants, Miki and Sango, incapable of duplication.

The circumstances under which Mogi came to America are somewhat romantic. His father is ivory carver to the mikado. His grandfather held the same



NEW ART IN AMERICA.
Japanese Ivory Carvers at Work in New York City.

position. In fact, this talent has run in the family for generations.

When Mogi was 19 an American traveler in Japan found him eager to travel and see other lands and peoples. This American had tried many times to persuade some Japanese artist in ivory to come to the United States, but none of them wanted to leave his home and friends and go among strangers. Besides, the government which protects and fosters art—even more earnestly than does the government of France or any other European country—would not permit an artist to go from Japan on a pure venture.

The American traveler appealed to the government, and brought strong influence to bear. Then the government wanted to be assured that Mogi would be well cared for, if he came to this country. So cable messages were sent to Washington, and telegrams from Washington to New York, and when it had been learned, beyond question, that Mogi's welfare was assured, permission was at last given for him to travel.

To aid him in his work, Mogi brought with him models of designs drawn on thin rice paper. They illustrate the legends which are as old as Japan itself.

HE IS OF LEGAL AGE.

Congressman-Elect Rives, of Illinois, Is Entitled to a Seat in Congress.

Litchfield, Ill.—Following the news of his election a statement was circulated that Congressman-elect Zeno J. Rives, who will succeed Congressman Caldwell as representative from the Twenty-first district, could not be seated, as he was but 23 years of age, and that another election would have to be held. The statement is not true, for the new congressman is 30 years of age, and fully entitled to a seat in congress.

He defeated Congressman B. F. Caldwell in the race last election and is a



HON. ZENO J. RIVES.
The Congressman-Elect from the Twenty-first Illinois District.

republican. He was born in Hancock county, Indiana, February 22, 1874, and came here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rives, when he was six years of age. He attended the city schools and in 1898 began the study of law, when he knew not where to look for assistance of any kind, financial or otherwise. He completed his studies in 1901, being admitted to the bar October 12 of that year. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with A. H. White, which continued until June, 1903, when Mr. Rives was appointed to the office of city clerk.

Great Britain's Railways.

Great Britain has 22,380 miles of railroad track. About 100 new miles a year are built. The United States has 199,684 miles of track and 75,000 miles of siding. Roughly, we have more than eight miles to Britain's one.

BRAVE GENERAL NOGI

THE ARBITER OF THE FATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

A Man of Simple Tastes But a Great Fighter and Organizer—His Conception of a Soldier.

New York.—One day—it was toward the close of the fifth moon of the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (that is to say, 1904 of the year of Christian grace)—Gen. Nogi received a message from his majesty the emperor. It was the pleasure of his majesty, so the message ran, to confer upon Gen. Nogi the highest distinction for the fighting men of Nippon. His majesty appointed him as the commander in chief of our forces besieging Port Arthur, says a Japanese writer in the New York Independent.

Gen. Nogi was happy. On the same day came the news of the battle of the Nanshan. To Gen. Nogi the report of the Nanshan battle brought the news of the heroic death of his son, Shoten. The general said:

"I am glad he died so splendidly. It was the greatest honor he could have."

As for the funeral rites over his memory, they might as well be postponed for awhile. A little later on they may be performed in conjunction with those of the two other members of his family—of Hotoe, his brother, and of myself.

Gen. Nogi is the type of soldier upon which the ideals of the elder days of the samurai would look down with pleasure. Some say he is somewhat out of place in the waking days of the new century. Simple, with that rugged simplicity of a man who is too great for adjectives, his heart is in some greater things than the polite accomplishments of the day. Both his friends and foes have styled him a peculiar man. He is peculiar in many things.

He is peculiar in his conception of the life of a soldier. In these happy days, when the soldiers of so many countries all over the world are given to the gold cloth and parade, he has put his conception of the soldier in the following sentences:

"A soldier is a soldier, after all, and after a man becomes a soldier he must be perfectly willing to lead a life that is somewhat different from the life of an ordinary man in society. It is impossible for him to enjoy liberty and wealth such as so many of his fellow-



GEN. NOGI.
Commanding the Japanese Forces at Port Arthur.

men seem to enjoy. . . . I refer to this point more especially because of a simple fact—namely, that the soldier who would perform his duties with credit on a battlefield must, of necessity, have trained himself to perform all that is expected of him in the days of peace. There ought not to be any neglect or any defects in his daily life. The conqueror of himself in the time of peace must be a man if he would aspire to the honor, with any right, of being a fighting man under the sun-flag."

Unlike so many historic men of fame, who make free gifts of splendid precepts and glittering periods and straightway forget those beautiful virtues in the doings of their daily life, the general did not stop with mere words. There is a famous story told of him of his love for shojinryori. (Now, shojinryori means the food prepared for priests and monks.) It was upon his return from Formosa. He was appointed the commander of the Eleventh division, stationed at Zentsuji, in the province of Sanuki. The division in question was passing through the busy period of organization. Devoted always, first of all, to his duty to the state, the general left his family in Tokio. Only three servants accompanied him. Not far from Zentsuji there is a modest village called Kinzoji Mura; in the village stands a humble temple called Kinzoji, after which the village is named. The general found a little corner in the temple which never was meant to entertain anyone or anything more pretentious than an "out-of-the-world," as the monk is called in our country—a man absolutely indifferent to the luxuries of this life. There was a young priest in the temple who did the cooking for everyone who stayed on the compound. Upon the food, which is simple beyond all the dreams of simplicity, the commander of the Eleventh division sustained his life. For four years he lived upon the simple food of the monk.

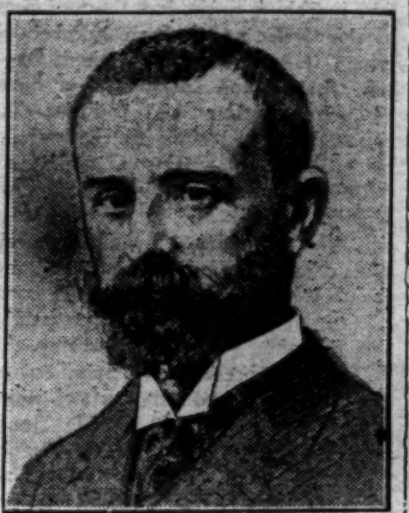
How Norway Encourages Thrift.

To encourage working people to establish homes of their own, Norway has founded a bank for working men. It lends money at 3½ and 4 per cent, and gives the borrower 42 years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed \$300, and the area of land must not be more than five acres.

ARBITRATION WITH FRANCE

The Two Largest Republics of the World Take Lead for World Peace.

Washington.—Our first war, after gaining our independence, was with France (a brush so slight that only one or two papers recall it); and if the senate ratifies the treaty signed in Washington last week, our first arbitration treaty will be concluded with the same country. Relations with France were somewhat strained in Jackson's time, and again when Napoleon III. tried to place Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico; but the feeling between the world's two greatest republics is at present so cordial that most of our newspapers have to branch out into generalities to find any special significance or practical worth in such a treaty between France and America. It is of not great



AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND.
Who Signed the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty For France.

value, but it is not likely to do any harm. Indulgent remarks the Brooklyn Citizen; and the New York Evening Mail finds it "hard, at this juncture of affairs, to imagine a disagreement between these two countries which should really menace the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of either." The New York Globe, however, thinks that "such treaties do much toward keeping down the pinpricking differences which, unimportant in themselves, do so much to inflame national ill-will and are thus contributory to war;" and so "Secretary Hay is doing a great work not only for this generation but for all following ones—not only for this country, but for the world." "The officials here," says a dispatch from Paris, "have made sufficient inquiry in regard to the sentiment of the French parliament to show that the treaty will be ratified promptly and perhaps unanimously."

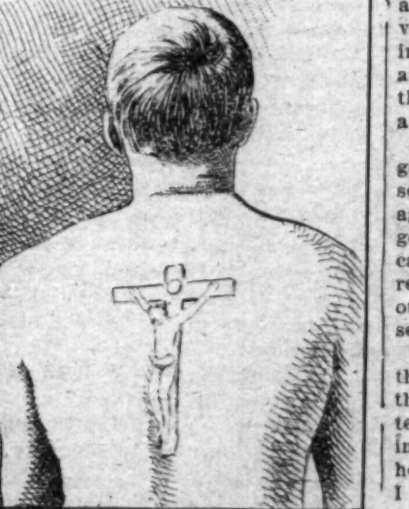
An arbitration treaty with Great Britain would be regarded by our newspapers as more important, to judge from their handling of the subject, and the idea is expressed that the state department hopes to work the senate around to a ratification of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty by getting favorable action first upon treaties with France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc.

ODD FREAK OF NATURE.

A Vivid Picture of the Crucifixion Is Shown on a Massachusetts Man's Back.

Boston.—Almost as strange as fiction, is the case of Abbott Parker, of Charlestown, Mass., who will visit Chicago this week to undergo treatment by local specialists for the removal of a figure on his back resembling the crucifixion due to a stroke of lightning which resulted in his confinement in a hospital in Morristown, N. J., for six weeks.

The case has baffled the medical fraternity in the east, prominent doctors in New York, Boston and Philadelphia



PICTURE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.
Formed on the Back of Abbott Parker, of Charlestown, Mass.

falling to find any cause of or treatment for the puzzling phenomenon. Parker was struck down in the streets of Morristown on August 5 of this year.

At the hospital where he was taken unconscious the figure of a man showing the extended arms hanging on a cross with a crown of thorns on the head and wound in the side formed on Parker's back.

The most severe and exhaustive tests were tried by physicians, suspecting deception, but they failed to find anything of the kind and are emphatic in declaring the picture could not have been printed on the back by artificial methods.

A Shoe Thief.

An English thief was arrested the other day whose method was to induce little boys to take off their shoes in order to run a race, and leave him in charge of the shoes. When they returned, breathless, he and the shoes were gone.

GOV.-ELECT DOUGLAS.

THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Received the Largest Plurality Ever Given a Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate in That State.

Boston, Mass.—William L. Douglas, the Brockton manufacturer, who was elected governor of Massachusetts, received the largest plurality, 36,724, ever given a democratic gubernatorial candidate in this state.

Although he will not say so publicly, no one in the state was more surprised than Mr. Douglas when the result of the vote became known. He was informed several days before the election by the members of the democratic state committee that he would defeat Gov. Bates by 20,000 votes. Had Mr. Douglas cut Mr. Bates' plurality over Col. Gaston last year by 20,000 he would have been satisfied that his campaign had been a success.

The election of Mr. Douglas is conceded to be the most amazing thing in the history of Massachusetts politics. The pluralities of the last democratic governor appear puny beside the vote of the recent election. In 1890, when Russell, the democratic candidate, defeated Brackett for governor, his plurality was 9,053. In 1891 Russell defeated Allen by a plurality of 6,467. In 1892 the plurality for Russell grew still less, being only 2,534.

Should Mr. Douglas die in office Massachusetts would temporarily have a republican governor, as Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild has been re-elected by about 55,000 plurality over John C. Crosby, the democratic candidate.

Governor-elect Douglas will present a plan for a commission to inquire into the industrial needs of Massachusetts upon his assumption of office next year. This is in line with his purpose as outlined during the recent campaign to obtain, if possible, a revision of tariff laws and the establishment of reciprocity with Canadian interests. Such a commission will, in the opinion of Mr. Douglas, have great influence toward these reforms.

Then through a submission of the results to the people of the state for referendum vote much will be gained, Mr. Douglas believes, for Massachusetts' industrial and commercial interests. This is the one definite reform that he has already decided to initiate and push through as governor.

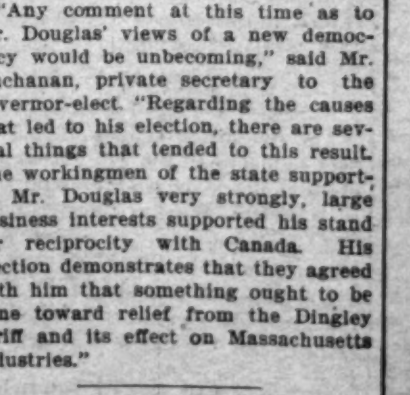
"As for any further plans which I may desire to initiate," he said, in an interview, "it would be unwise and unbecoming in me to advance them until after inauguration as governor."

"It is my purpose as governor," said Mr. Douglas, "to serve the people as a whole; to do what I may to advance Massachusetts' interests in an industrial manner, and through these and other channels I am confident that the people of the state will benefit to a large and appreciable extent."

"I feel that in the choice of me as governor by the people, of Massachusetts there is a lesson. It is a protest against the failure of the national government in the past to heed the call of Massachusetts industries for reciprocal relations with Canada and other tariff corrections that are essential to our future success."

"Any comment at this time as to Mr. Douglas' views of a new democracy would be unbecoming," said Mr. Buchanan, private secretary to the governor-elect. "Regarding the causes that led to his election, there are several things that tended to this result. The workmen of the state supported Mr. Douglas very strongly, large business interests supported his stand for reciprocity with Canada. His election demonstrates that they agreed with him that something ought to be done toward relief from the Dingley tariff and its effect on Massachusetts industries."

Volapuk to Date.
The work of forming new and scientific languages for universal use goes merrily on, and the newest candidate for a position with Volapuk and Esperanto is "Latin without inflections," the result of the labors of Prof. Giuseppe Paeno, a mathematician or Turin. He has proposed to do away not only with genders, persons and cases, as was suggested by Leibnitz, but also with the moods and tenses.



HON. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.
The Governor-Elect of the State of Massachusetts.

form that he has already decided to initiate and push through as governor.

A NEW BOOK

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is \$1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.

A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.

The Wheels of Providence.

The Coming of Shiloh.

A Throne of Glory.

Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.

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The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.

Robert G. Shaw.

The Religious and Secular Press Compared.

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HAGERSTOWN, *10.05 a.m., and *5.30 p.m.

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APART 40 YEARS; NOW WED

Aged Couple Renew Love of Two Score Years Ago and Are Married.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pearce, of Norfolk, Va., visited Danbury, Conn., on their honeymoon recently, their marriage being the sequel to a courtship that began 40 years ago. Both bride and bridegroom are 65 years old, but so couple in their teens could be happier.

Before the civil war John Pearce and Mary Chappalee were sweethearts. They attended together the Virginia school, which was located on a corner that is now one of the busiest spots in the Virginia city. Their fathers owned broad acres of land on the seashore and lived on adjoining farms. As they grew older the parents looked with favor upon a union between John and Mary.

A short time after their engagement was announced John came north to seek his fortune and settled in Danbury. An ardent correspondence was kept up for awhile, then came the war between the states. John went to the front, and the correspondence was stopped, and finally the engagement was broken.

Pearce married in Danbury and reared a happy family. A year ago his wife died. A few months ago he wrote to Virginia to inquire after his childhood sweetheart. An answer came that she, too, had been married, but that as the Widow Parsons she would be glad to see John Pearce.

Mr. Pearce hurried to Norfolk. He saved his courtship of years ago and was accepted.

Among have been ly, there considerable offer. The returning his desire babies in He decls ents of ev place, Lon office, a p lars, to be the age of ard bearis for the w tain mean public con dead The may plutocrat, apply to a about 2,000 boroug of a large or Sendi While so post office across a n dressed to ton, N. Y. the honest letter carry case Miss

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Manufacturing Jeweler,
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old of another Christmas, is it not
about time to make up your mind
what to buy for your loved ones?
Some people wait until the last
minute to buy their Christmas
things. A bad plan. Not but that
we can satisfy you, or rather that
you can satisfy yourself here at
any time. But 'tis better to come
before the rush. The selection is
easier, and then the prices are no
greater now. Jewelry of tasteful
design is here in abundance.

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quoise, Jasper, etc.

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The Handsomest in the City.
Religious Medals in Gold and
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Solid Gold Sacred Heart Medals
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Tea Sets, Coffee, Sets, Water
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Dishes, Soup Tureens, Butter Dish-
es, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Sug-
ar Shells, Fish Sets, Carving Sets,
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dine Forks, Tomato Servers, Berry
Sets, Gravy Ladles, Souvenir
Spoons, Chocolate Spoons, Cut
Bowls, etc., etc.

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Imported Metlach and Munich
Steins, Brownies, Clocks, etc.
Novelties in Umbrellas, Gold, Sil-
ver, and French Grey. Rich De-
signs.

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Brass Clocks, Porcelain Clocks,
Enamel Clocks, Gift Clocks,
Alarm Clocks. Each style will
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present.

Don't be misled by the "fake"
discounts offered you by the Instal-
ment Jewelry Houses. The prices of
these places are fully 50 per cent
higher than the legitimate jeweler.
They advertise a discount of 25 per
cent and yet with the fake discount
offered you their prices are 25 per
cent higher than you would buy
the same goods in a legitimate store.
Goods laid by for the Holidays.
Come now and avoid the rush.

Respectfully yours,
E. VOIGT.

Read Hudson's variety store ad-
vertisement in this week's BEE. Look and
see the great bargain. Mention THE
BEE when you go there.

The New Drug Store

1904 L Street, N. W.,

All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an
up to date Drug store can be had in this store. Prescrip-
tions a specialty.

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BY E. A. JOHNSON, AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE
History of Negro Soldiers in the Spanish-American War, The Negro
Almanac and Statistics.

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pictures the career of a brilliant young Southern lady who espoused the Ne-
gro's cause, creates a revolution in Southern sentiment and shows how this
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tion the Negro needs, Southern plantations in the hands of Negroes and ne-
groes in the court, John Temple Graves, Vardaman and Tillman answered suc-
cessfully. PRICE \$1.00, postpaid.

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Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

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Sole Owner of the.....

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LEGAL NOTICES.

James F. Bundy, Attorney

In the Supreme Court of the District of Colum.

Clandia P. Coles
Complainant, vs.
Callie Coles &
Ida Watts, defts.

No. 24971, Equity Docket No. 43
The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute
divorce on the ground of adultery.
On motion of the complainant it is this day
of November, A. D. 1904, ordered that the defen-
dant, Callie Coles, cause her appearance to be
entered hereon before the fortieth day, ex-
clusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring
after the day of the first publication of this or-
der; otherwise the cause will be proceeded
with as in case of default. This notice to be pub-
lished in The Washington Law Reporter and
The Washington Bee.

By the Court,
Thos. H. Anderson, Justice.
True copy, Test J. K. Young, clerk
By E. E. Cunningham, Asst. Clerk.

Thomas L. Jones, Atty.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
Holding a Probate Court
No. 12498, Administration

This is to give notice:
That the subscriber of the District of Colum-
bia has obtained from the Probate Court of the
District of Columbia, letters of administration on
the estate of John V. Thomas late of the District
of Columbia deceased. All persons having claims
against the deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with vouchers thereof legally
authenticated, to the subscriber on or before
the 15th day of November, A. D. 1904; otherwise
they may be excluded from all benefit of said
estate.
Given under my hand this 18th day of Novem-
ber, 1904.

Rachel Thomas, 748 12th St. N. E.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the Dis-
trict of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Thomas L. Jones, Atty.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia,
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 12498 Administration.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:
That the subscriber of the District of Colum-
bia has obtained from the Probate Court of the
District of Columbia, letters of administration on
the estate of James H. Jenkins late of the Dis-
trict of Columbia deceased. All persons having
claims against the deceased are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, of
legal authentication, to the subscriber on or
before the 28th day of November, A. D. 1904;
otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit
of said estate.
Given under my hand this 28th day of Novem-
ber 1904.

Annie G. Brown, 1214 Wyle St. N. E.
Attest: James Tanner Register of Wills for the Dis-
trict of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

What Pure Whiskey Is

can easily be found. Smell your drink
before imbibing it. Better still smell
the drained glass. The least disagree-
able or foul odor betrays poison in the
whiskey. Perfect distribution means
the careful separation of the first and
the end run from the still. The poison-
ous impure essential grain-oils (phlegm
faints, fusels) from the miedling prod-
uct, good, potable spirit. Very likely
the majority of cheap whiskies, either
from economy or ignorance, carry a
larger or smaller proportion of impu-
rities. Such defective whiskies are nev-
er admitted into the stock, and hence
cannot be obtained at the store of

Chris. Xander,

909 7th street Northwest.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN

SOLDIERS' WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at
Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., under the auspices
of the National Negro Baptist Preach-
ers' Union of Washington and vicinity.
Conducted by the famous pulpit orator
and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D.
Rev. Drew is considered one of the
leading Baptist Evangelists of the Unit-
ed States. Rev. Drew's wonderful re-
vival work in New York, 1898-1899, two
hundred persons converted. North Car-
olina, 1901, three hundred converted.
Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred con-
verted. Washington, D. C., 1904, eight
weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their
names to join the church.

Notice—Churches desiring to engage
Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival
meetings, can write or call at his ad-
dress, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms:
The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sun-
day for the people to give him a free
will offering. No charge will be made
for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly
licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by
the St. Paul's Baptist church of New
York City, and ordained by a Baptist
Council at a call of the Sixth Mount
Zion Baptist Church, of New York
State, October 29, 1896. Of this Coun-
cil, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead
Baptist Church was the moderator;
Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place
Baptist Church, was secretary of the
Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of
Concord Baptist Church, of New York,
and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Beth-
any Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J.,
were witnesses at the Council.

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Jones, Overall Congress Hall former-
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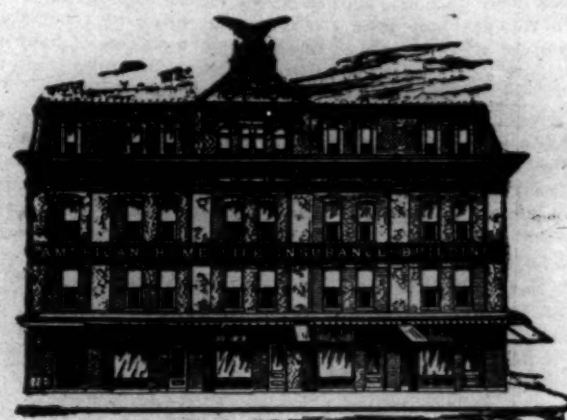
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- 71 Per cent discount on all bills Paid within sixty
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- 5 Per cent discount on all bills paid within ninety
days.

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ture, Crockery, Draperies and other furnishings at lowest cash prices
and on easiest terms of credit. If you need a sideboard, china closet or
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- 3 lbs. Candy.....\$0.25.

The best place in the city for Christmas Candies. Candies of ev-
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Joe Gans (colored) who was award-
ed the decision over Jimmie Brit
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of the gate receipts at a recent con-
test.

Pope Pius has granted authority to
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part in the great pilgrimage from
the United States to Rome and the Holy
Land to say mass on the ocean.